RISING UP ANGRY

November 3-24, 1974
Vol. 6/ No. 7
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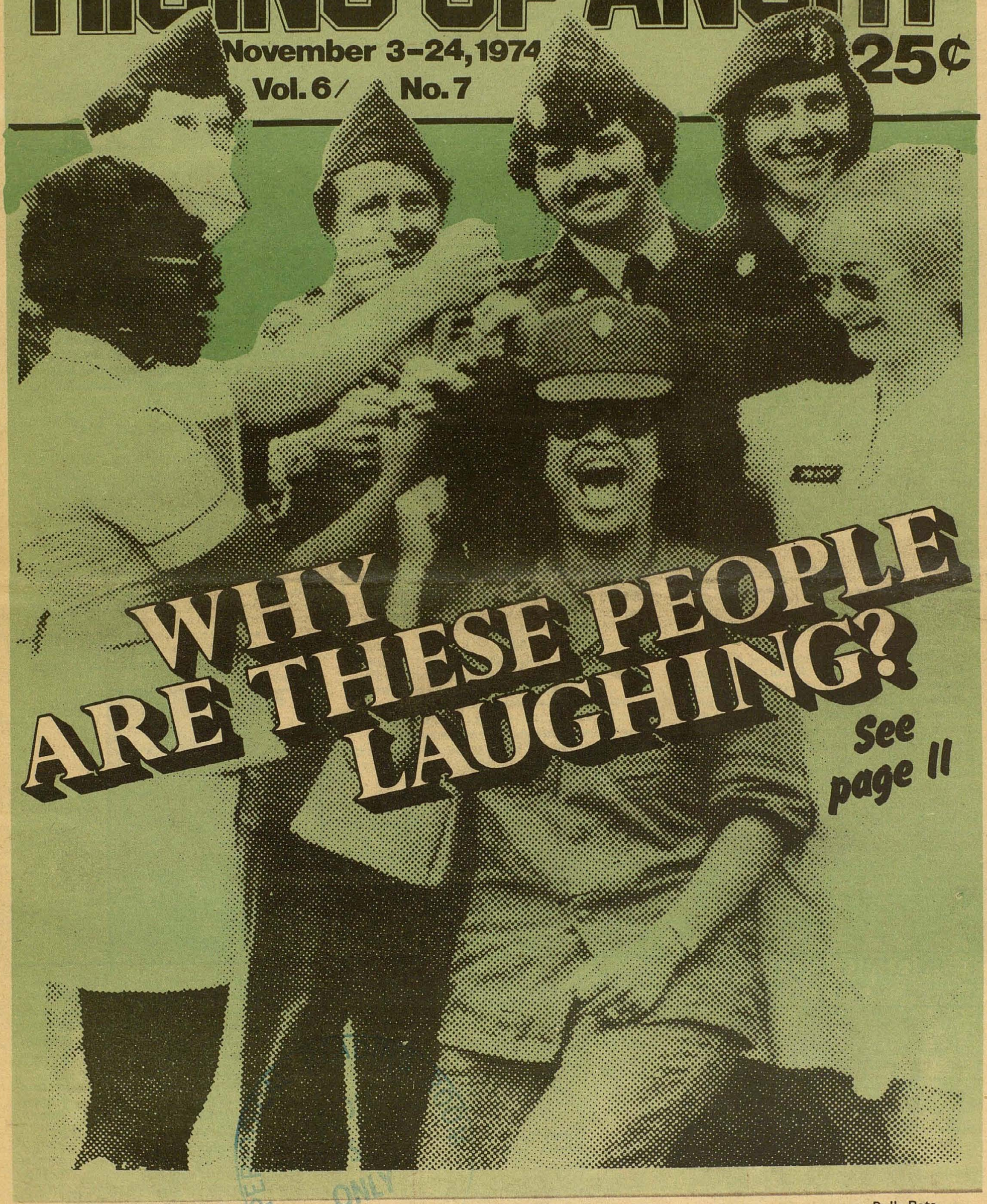

WHY ARE THESE PEOPLE LAUGHING?

See page 11

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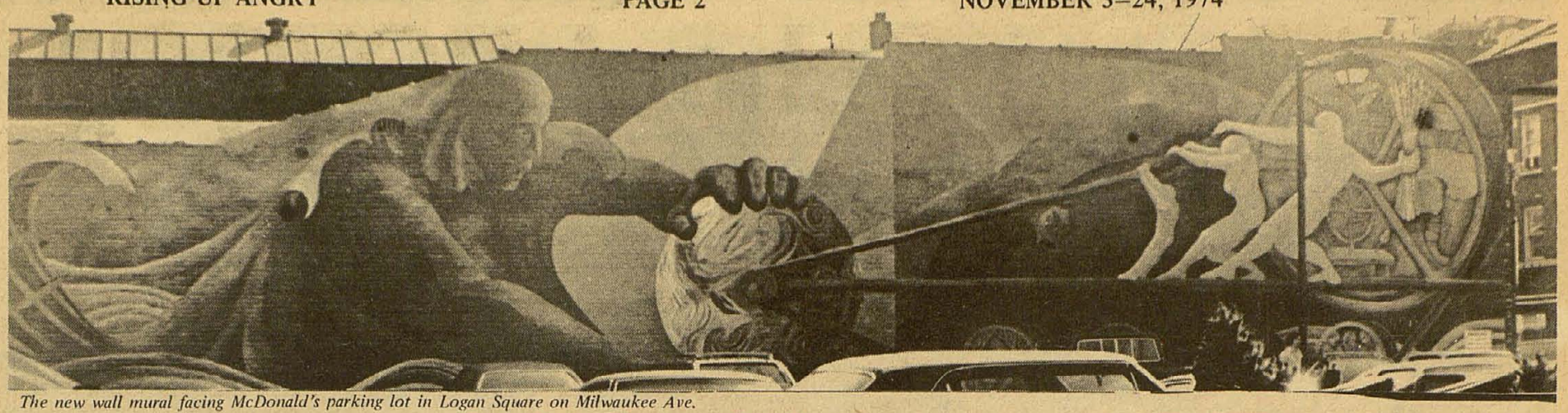


The new wall mural facing McDonald's parking lot in Logan Square on Milwaukee Ave.

A FORM OF COMMUNICATION

A new, beautiful, powerful, colorful wall mural has been born in Chicago. And a strange place indeed it chose for its birth place, McDonaldland, Logan Square, Chicago, U.S.A. Next time you start to wolf down your quarter pounder, while eating at McDonald's in Logan Square, pause for a second, glance out the window and observe one of Chicago's finest murals. The mural seemed to appear almost over night. One day it was just another ugly wall with ads from days gone by, shops long gone from Logan Square. Suddenly, the scaffolding appeared and the wall was now smooth, and soon all beige. Next the chalk drawing and then the wall became a reality as the colors were filled in. Caryl Yasko, from the Chicago Mural Group, worked up the drawings for the mural and along with Jimmy Yanagisawa, Celia Radik and Renee Majeune, saw the mural through from one stage to the next. Like Caryl said, "It was a lot of hard work, painting and keeping to a schedule, and sometimes having to work in some pretty cold winds." But all those who helped out can take pride in a job well done, something people can and will appreciate for years to come.

Work on the mural began last winter. Caryl did research on the history of Logan Square and then started working on several possible drawings. She hung out on street corners to try and pick up the mood of the people. She met many times with the Logan Square Neighborhood Association and finally, together they decided on a drawing. The original sponsor, Saxon Paint Co., dropped out in May over some unfounded fear that Caryl "would fall off the scaffolding". So in May they had a drawing but now no wall. Action Sales in Logan Square was approached and they donated the wall, plus facilities inside for the artists use for the duration of the mural. And so, on August 14th, after many delays and postponements, the wall began. First all the old cement had to be chipped off the wall, for eventually it would fall off and take part of the painting with it. This proved to be one of the more dangerous parts of the mural. Then the whole wall was painted beige, the chalk drawing was next and then the painting began. It took two months of working on an arduous schedule to complete the mural. Many cups of coffee were downed at the McDonald's picnic benches while looking over the work, and many a conversation took place in explaining what the hell was going on.

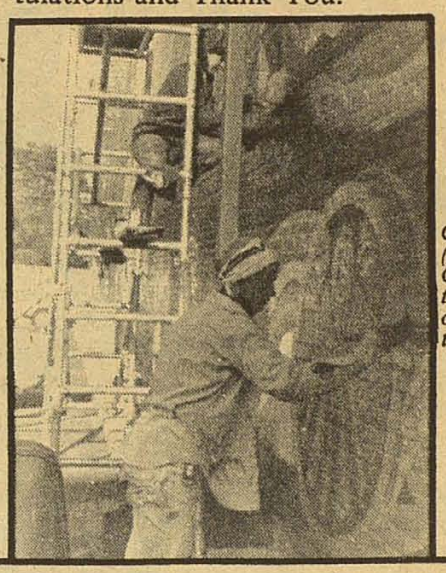
The mural encompasses many ideas, and it is understood that each person according to his or her life will see and interprete different things in the mural. The main theme of the mural is that the workers make the world go round and that workers have a tremendous sense of pride. Behind that primary theme lie many questions. Why are they so fearful? Why do they have to work so hard and for so long to obtain decent food, shelter and clothing. The workers are depicted in a bright florescent yellow. They are straining together to keep in motion a large wheel divided in three with symbols of food, clothing and shelter. As you follow this line around it also controls and turns four small wheels with the four amenities of life – education, worship, work and recreation. At the other end of the line is a large, dark, ominous figure. This figure is holding a ball, the earth (based on the 1st photographs of the earth sent back from the moon). And behind this figure is swirling waters, sometimes forming waves and buildings in motion, ready to tumble at any moment.

Logan Square was once a community of prairies and plum orchards. Eventually the big city grew and crept into and engulfed this small community. It brought with it all the problems of urban living. The sky scrapers are depicted as if they are collapsing into huge waves (used because of the importance of the Chicago River and Lake Michigan). The large dark figure is of double significance. For one it represents all the problems of urban living and it also stand for those large monopolies which manipulate our lives and make food, shelter and clothing so hard to obtain.

At this point the dark figure is in control of the machinery. There is no true balance. But the yellow lumination of the workers casts a glow. An effort is at hand to try and at least look at the problems of our lives and to seek out solutions. Through the warmth and dedication of the workers, with time and struggle they will finally win and control the basic needs of their lives.

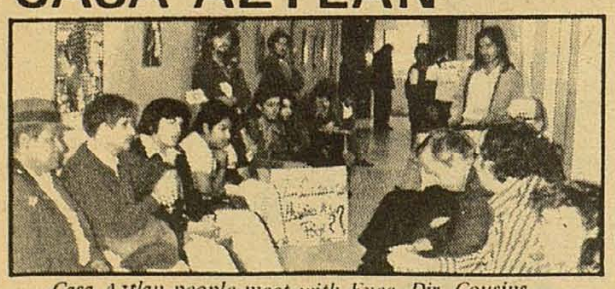
It is hoped that this mural will live and grow with the community, that it will help all to understand that we are all a part of a particular community, and yet at the same time we are also a part of a community of the whole world. Our problems, hopes, and dreams are to some extent universal.

On November 3rd, at 2:00 P.M. there will be a dedication of the mural, a turning over of the mural to the community. Come bring family and friends and celebrate the wall mural of Logan Square. In the words of one stunned bystander when he first saw the mural, he turned to Caryl and said, "Congratulations and Thank You."



Caryl Yasko (foreground) and Celia Radik (on the scaffolding) put on some finishing touches.

FUNDING CUT FOR CASA AZTLAN



Casa Aztlan people meet with Exec. Dir. Cousins.

Casa Aztlan is a community center serving the 18th Street area. It has been there for many years and has provided services including bi-lingual tutoring, recreational programs, a food co-op, a carpentry program preparing Chicano youth for apprenticeship, Chicano history and culture classes, and Casa Aztlan has been instrumental in the Benito Juarez People's Free Health Center.

On October 15, the funds used to run Casa Aztlan, which had been provided by the United Christian Community Services, a member agency of the Community Fund (whose money comes from the Crusade of Mercy) were cut off. On October 17, Casa Aztlan's Council issued the following statement at a demonstration at the Community Fund Offices at 72 W. Adams Street.

We are here today representing the Concilio de Casa Aztlan (Council), a thirty-one member Concilio which has assumed the responsibility of managing the programs which will be carried out in this building. More importantly, we represent well over three hundred persons who, in open, public meetings selected the members of this Concilio and ratified the positions taken by the Concilio.

The Concilio has called this press conference in order to announce that all funding for the programs of Casa Aztlan have been cut off, arbitrarily, by the United Christian Community Services, an agency charged with the responsibility of managing the funds which come to agencies like this one for service to the community. UCCS has stated as its reasons that "certain community elements" have destroyed the building, terrorized staff, and mismanaged funds. They have neither named these elements,

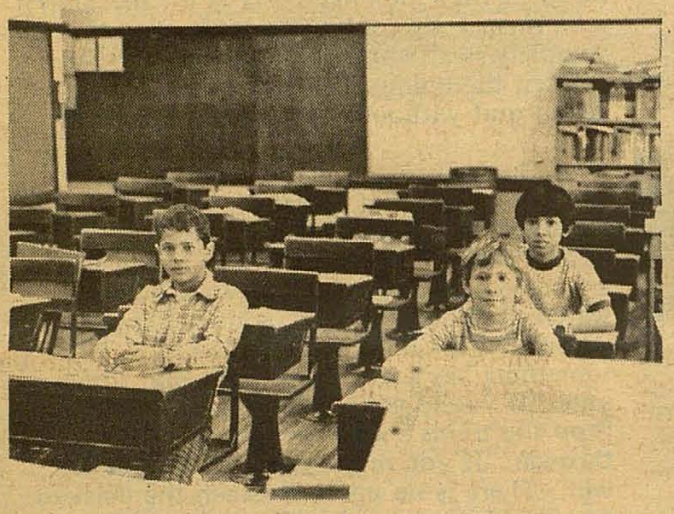
LeMoyne School BOYCOTT

Lakeview parents demand a voice in decisions that will effect the education of their children.

"I want to make it clear to you that we do not want to boycott the school. However, unless the positions . . . are restored, that must be our course of action as mandated by the parents of LeMoyne."

That's the way Dionisia Figeroa expressed the feelings of the parents & students of LeMoyne school (851 Waveland). A mother of 6 herself, Mrs. Figeroa works as a teacher's aide in the bi-lingual program at LeMoyne school, and is the President of the LeMoyne School Educational Council. Ms. Figeroa and hundreds of other LeMoyne parents voted overwhelmingly in favor of the boycott after many of their efforts to communicate with the Board of Education were ignored. After one day of successful boycotting on Tuesday, Oct. 15 (only 10% of the students showed up for class) a meeting of more than 100 parents again voted unanimously to continue the boycott til the end of the week, when the Board agreed to meet with the parents.

LeMoyne parents met after one day of a successful boycott and voted unanimously to continue it through the week.



A LeMoyne classroom during the boycott.

BACKGROUND

To more clearly understand the boycott at LeMoyne we have to go back to the October 2nd announcement by School Superintendent James Redmond that there would be massive cutbacks in teaching & non-teaching positions in the Chicago public school system. Protests from parents, students and teachers quickly forced the Superintendent to back down & say there would be no cutbacks. But years of dealing with a Board of Education that doesn't hesitate to lie if it suits its purposes had convinced the parents at the LeMoyne School that they should investigate the matter further. So the parents contacted the principal of the school, Mr. Pollack, to get assurances that there would be no cutbacks at LeMoyne.

He couldn't answer the parents. So they sent letters to the Board of Education asking for a promise that the positions originally scheduled to be cut out (i.e. 1 teacher, an assistant principal, a janitress, and a teacher's aide) would in fact, not be eliminated. There was no answer from the Board. This made the parents feel they were getting the run-around. From past experiences and the recent effectiveness of boycotts in other communities, the parents decided that a boycott would be the most effective way of attracting the Board of Education's attention.

THE BOYCOTT

In explaining the boycott, Mrs. Figeroa said that parents felt school officials had not done their job, because they had not consulted parents or teachers before making the cutbacks. The shuffling around of young children that happens when cuts are made hurts their education. In a school of LeMoyne's size (with 1134 students) classes are already overcrowded and there needs to be a second assistant principal as well as teacher's aides in order for the educational process to happen.

So the boycott began on Tuesday, Oct. 15 with only 65-100 children attending classes that day. The overwhelming success of the boycott forced Dr. Carey, President of the Board of Education, to agree to talk with parents the following day. That Wednesday he told the parents' group that they should meet with Mrs. Malis, Area C Liaison. Since she was out of town until Monday, they would have to wait again.

The boycott continued thru Friday with 75% of the children staying out of classes. On Friday the boycott was called off because the Board of Education finally agreed to meet with the parents on November 4.

Parents and students picket the school and encourage others to stay out.

CASA AZTLAN

nor brought criminal charges, nor enumerated the funds mismanaged. We, therefore, reject these rumors as being unfounded and irrelevant at best. They are being used to hide management incompetence. All of our attempts to negotiate with UCCS to keep Casa Aztlan open have failed, and they have arrogantly cut off all further negotiations. We place the blame for the destruction of these badly needed services on UCCS. But they are not alone in this matter. Instead. we charge that the Crusade of Mercy, which raises funds for such agencies as Casa Aztlan, and the Community Fund, which pretends to administer them, are ultimately responsible, and that therefore they are frauds....

We therefore demand of the Crusade of Mercy-Community Fund that:

1) They cease all fundings to UCCS until there is a complete public investigation of their operations.

2) An emergency grant be directly given to the Concilio for the immediate continuation of programs and the maintenance of the building until the UCCS investigation is complete.

If there is no immediate response to these two points we will have no alternative but to call for a halt of all contributions to the Crusade of Mercy on the part of all concerned citizens of Greater Chicago.

The demonstrators had a brief, but unrewarding meeting with Solon B. Cousins, Executive Director of the Community Fund in the hallway of the Fund's office. Cousins said he could do nothing about the funding without discussing the problems with the UCCS and that he knew nothing about the problem until that day.

The demonstrators stayed at the Adams Street office until 7 p.m. that night when they were forced to leave or be arrested. But the question of funding for Casa Aztlan had not been solved, and the Concilio continues to struggle for money to continue its programs in the Chicano community around 18th Street.

ARGO, ILLINOIS

LENGTHY STRIKE at CORN PRODUCTS CONTINUES

"The only smoke I should see coming out of those buildings is if the place was burning down!" These are the words of one of 1600 workers on strike, but the smoke keeps pouring out of the factory's stacks because the plant is still running at full production, being manned by the company's salaried professionals and hundreds of scabs brought in from the outside.

The workers are at Corn Products Corporation / Moffet Technical Center (CPC/MTC) in Argo, Illinois have been out on strike since last July 1. The workers, who are members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers (OCAW) Union and the American Federation of Grainmillers (AFG) Union felt that the contract the company proposed would make them impoverished victims of inflation and lead to many of the employees losing their jobs. The strike against Corn products is nationwide, with employees on strike in Pekin, Illinois; Corpus Christie, Texas; and Kansas City, Missouri.

The company had been preparing for a strike for the last two years. So the union members were not surprised that the contract proposed by the company was so terrible. CPC / MTC offered the workers a 35 cents an hour raise the first year, 15 cents an hour the second year, with a cost of living allowance with a 16 cents an hour limit. The company also offered to increase the pension slightly and raise accident and sickness benefits from $100/wk. to $125/wk. This amounts to about a 50 to 55 cents an hour package increase.

In return for this meager increase (that doesn't even keep up with the spiraling inflation), the company demanded that the machine operators repair their own machines and do other jobs usually done by mechanics. The company also proposed that mechanics cross craft lines and perform the duties of other mechanics. The effect of these conditions would be to put a lot of mechanics out of work.

It seems clear from the unreasonable contract offered by the company and the added fact that other companies that compete with Corn Products offered their unions a 90 cents an hour increase, that CPC / MTC wants to destroy the power of the unions. For instance, immediately after The Chicago Tribune reported that the strikers were on their last legs, CPC / MTC offered the smaller AFG union a substantially worse contract than it offered the OCAW. This was an attempt to divide the two unions. But the contract was rejected as the employees saw through the scheme.

Production has not stopped at the Argo plant because salaried empoyees are being given fat bonuses and lots of overtime pay to continue running the machines. In Addition, an estimated 800 scab workers are being driven in each day. Its believed that many of these scabs are being hired on at Best Foods south side plant at 28th street and Kilbourn, and are being driven out to Argo by the bosses. *(In Corpus Christie this plan failed because when the workers went out on strike they took key parts of the machinery with them.)* By continuing production the company is attempting to outlast the strike, weaken the unions, and force some employees to quit without receiving severance pay.

The strikers are hog tied by a court ruling that makes it illegal for more than 8 pickets to be at each of the three plant gates at any time. If 9 pickets are at a gate they are subject to arrest, and they are being watched. Corn Products, with the courts in its pocket, is calling the punches now, but something has got to break. As one striker said, **"If you're gonna strike, shut it down! Stop the trains and trucks from coming through. If you're going to fight, fight to win. There is no peace between the chicken and the chicken hawk. There should be no peace between the company and the strikers. Its hard to go home and explain to the wife and kids why you've got no money for Thanksgiving and Christmas cause you're fighting for your rights. We've got to win, cause if we don't, when our kids grow up they'll look back and say 'Yeah, he fought for his rights, but he just didn't fight hard enough. . .'"** Four or five other stikers in the group nodded agreement. Something has got to break.

To make matters worse, the strikers have not been able to collect unemployment compensation because the law says you cannot receive any benefits while a labor dispute results in a work stoppage. However, the CPC / MTC workers argue that there is no work stoppage since production is continuing. So they are fighting that battle in the courts.

Despite the length of the strike and all of the obstacles, the Corn workers are still strong. And militancy against the company has been increasing. For instance, recently in Pekin, Illinois, about 35 wives of the strikers formed a picket line and then laid down in front of the trucks at the Corn Products plant there. **To help their cause, the strikers are asking consumers not to buy the following Corn Products items until the strike is over.**

Mazola Oil, Mazola Margarine, Bosco, Karo Syrup, Golden Griddle Soup, Niagra Spray Starch, Nu-Soft Fabric Softener Hellman's Mayonnaise, Skippy Peanut Butter

JUDGE THE JUDGES!

In the November elections, voters will be asked to vote "yes" or "no" on retaining a total of 29 judges in their offices. That means that instead of chosing between several people running for an office, you vote to keep the judge in office or to throw him out.

The Chicago Council of Lawyers has evaluated the performance of these 29 judges and has found at least 13 of them not qualified to be retained as judges. The evaluations were made by polling many lawyers and prosecutors who have had experience with these judges. **THIS IS THE LIST OF 13 FOUND UNQUALIFIED:** *(take to voting booth with you.)*

APPELATE COURT

Thaddeus Adesko **Joseph Burke**

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

James Crossen	**George Fielder**
Herbert Friedlund	**David Lefkovits**
Helen McGillicuddy	**F. Emmett Morrissey**
Edward Plusdrak	**Robert Sulski**
Alphonse Wells	**Louis Wexler**
Frank Wilson	

Each judge was found unqualified for various reasons: some were too old (**Judge Burke** is 84, and mandatory retirement age is now 70); some were found to be "unfair and incompetent" (**Judge Sulski**); and some were found to be racially prejudiced (**Judge Wilson**).

Through our legal program, we have had experience with these judges also. Two years ago when **Judge Wexler** was in housing court, he threatened to evict a family from Wicker Park because they complained of their absentee landlord's neglect of their building. **Wexler** told them, "It's summertime, you can live in the streets!"

We must prevent the judges from viciously abusing the people who appear before them. The people do not control the courts today, but at least we can weed out some of the more incompetent and dangerous judges.

Vote against these judges on election day!

Judge the Judges.
Power to the People.

In Boston the Issue is Race

editorial

One day Jean–Louis Andre Yvon, 33, a black immigrant from Haiti, made the mistake of turning onto Dorchester Street in South Boston. 35 white people surrounded his car, smashed his windshield out, pulled him out of his car. Someone shouted "Get the Nigger". You saw Yvon clinging to a porch while a mob of people were beating him on the front pages of newspapers across the country. It was only because the police rescued Yvon that he was not beaten to death for no reason at all – except that his skin was black.

Yvon fleeing Southie mob

On the walls of buildings in South Boston there are slogans painted like "Nigger go home" and "White power". Both the Nazi Party and the Ku Klux Klan have moved in and become active political forces in South Boston. The basis of their support is their racist hatred for black people.

So despite the uproar over the forced busing issue, the real issue in Boston is race. More specifically it is white racism.

Background

This year Federal Judge W. Arthur Garrity ordered de-segregation of Boston's public schools through busing. This meant that 18,000 Boston children (8,500 of them white) would be bused to schools in other neighborhoods. It consolidated the South Boston and Roxbury districts so 1,271 white pupils from South Boston were assigned to previously all black Roxbury schools and 1,746 black pupils from Roxbury were assigned to previously all white South Boston schools. Many people of South Boston didn't want their children going into all black Roxbury nor did they want the black kids from Roxbury coming to school in South Boston. So they began to organize themselves to oppose busing. This is how the trouble began and how South Boston became the national focal point of racist hysteria.

South Boston

South Boston is a lower middle class, working class community of 30,000 white people. It is a tight knit, old time neighborhood – probably like many of the all white neighborhoods in Chicago. But, like many working class communities in Chicago, South Boston is an old neighborhood with many of the problems of all big city neighborhoods. The housing is old and many houses are in terrible condition. Many buildings are abandoned, windows broken, walls and roofs caving in and generally run down. The crime rate is rising, the schools are falling apart, and the people are getting poorer as their paychecks can't keep up with inflation.

Not all people in South Boston, however are suffering from the declining neighborhood and all the fears and anxieties that go with it. Louise Day Hicks is one of the people who is making all kinds of money off the fears and problems of South Boston. Ms.

Continued on page 12.

Letters to Rising Up Angry

Ex-GI continues struggle

Dear Rising Up Angry

When I first came to the Chicago Area, I was a man who had a very big problem. I was in the Navy and I was being prosecuted wrongly. Thanks to all the support and guidance I received from the people in and associated to RUA, I was able to free myself from the Navy.

Now that I am out, I plan to bring in my reserves and launch a fresh offensive against those who have wronged me. I plan to stay in the Chicago area for a while longer and repay the people who have helped me. I'd like to begin by saying thank you to all those in Rising Up Angry who helped thus far in my fight against one of the major oppressors to personal freedom.

Power to the People
Steve Barry
Waukegan, Illinois

Thanks!

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

Thanks very much for your excellent article on re-opening the Rosenberg case in your August 11 - September 1 issue.

We'll try to keep you informed on what we're doing – nationally, and hopefully, soon in the Chicago area.

Sincerely,
Margery Rosenthal

Angry inmate fights oppression

Dear Rising Up Angry:

I am a "angry" black man, human being and then shall I say, an inmate among the many thousand who are experiencing the many forms of dehumanization that have become a common way of life, behind these prison's walls. Unfortunately, I am at a disadvantage due to a lack of communication with people out in the "socialized" free society. And my institutional status adds to the disadvantages, but nothing can discourage me nor destroy my determination to free myself and any others who are oppressed. Indeed, it is my/their suffering that causes me to grow wiser and vow to fight the oppressor and oppressed reactionaries who oppose such struggles.

Due to the reasons mentioned above I beseech Rising Up Angry to add me to their mailing list and publicize my desire and need to communicate with people "involved and non-involved in the struggle" out in the so-called free society.

THINK AS A PEOPLE!

Here in these United States,
Together we must band!
To cure the addicts, of their habits,
And bust the pusherman.

Who passes this poison,
To women, men and kids,
The pusherman, don't give-a-damn!
To who and what drug it is.
Be the pusher black,
Or be the pusher white,
Be the pusher of any race,
Think, as a people we must fight!

Dope is poison and self destruction.
Think, before you buy and try,
Think, young and old Americans.
Think, before you die!

Communicate to educate to liberate.

Herman Day, No. 2988
P.O. Box 700
Jessup, Md. 20794

Student barred from class

Dear Rising Up Angry,

I want this put in the Angry paper because I have a need to share my problems with the People. So much much money is being spent on killing people (the wars) but hardly any spent on saving people (education). I was told by St. Bonaventure School this past May that my two children Timoteo and Soledad (Lupe) would not be allowed to attend their Graduation Party or graduate in the Catholic Church if I didn't pay the balance of $325.00 that I owed which was $75.00. So I sent them my food money $20,00 and a promise to send the $55.00 when I got payed.

Now I find myself experiencing a similar problem. Now that they are in High School, I received a letter from the finance Board of St. Gregory telling me that Timo would not be allowed to return to class the following week until arrangement or payment is received. I would appreciate any information on organizations, grants, funds, etc., that might be of help to my children and possibly others.

Soledad Rodriquez
Chicago, Ill.

RISING UP ANGRY regularly prints letters from readers, though letters published do not necessarily express the views of Rising Up Angry. Of course, not all letters that we receive can be printed. Letters that are signed receive first priority, although we will withhold names on request. We reserve the right to edit letters (primarily for length).

Address all letters to: **RUA, Box 3746, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois 60654.**

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LATINOS CHARGE PUBLIC AID DEPARTMENT WITH DISCRIMINATION

On October 16 seven Latino recipients of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), the Lakeview Latin American Coalition and the Casa Central Welfare Rights Organization filed a class action suit in Federal District Court charging the Cook County office of the Illinois Dept. of Public Aid (IDPA) and its acting Director James L. Trainor with widespread discrimination.

The suit is backed by some astounding facts. In Cook County, 9% or over 35,000 AFDC recipients are Latino. Between 15% and 45% of all AFDC recipients in at least five aid offices speak little, if any English. Yet the entire aid department has only 70 Spanish speaking employees. None of the department communications or notices are written in Spanish. In particular, the 13 page "Review of Eligibility" form, which if not returned completely filled out in ten days results in a cut-off of aid, is complicated even for people familiar with English.

These practices have resulted in loss of services, delays, embarrassments and confusion for Spanish speaking recipients. One plaintiff in the suit told how her son was forced to miss numerous days in school in order to act as an interpreter when she had to deal with aid department personnel. Another plaintiff told about her loss of checks and other benefits such as budget planning and family counselling because she could not communicate with her caseworker. "When some recipients call up their social workers for help, the workers will say they don't speak Spanish and hang up," said Becky Cruz, the executive director of Casa Central.

For the past two years the department has been "trimming fat from the rolls" by dropping recipients, firing employees and not replacing those employees who have left. One supervisor admitted that in his office there are only two caseworkers for 1347 cases!

On Oct. 10 James L. Trainor held a press conference announcing that there would be ten new offices opened, existing offices would be re-modelled, pay scales would be up-graded, and more case-workers would be hired. No where did he mention about up-grading services, or if any of the new employees would be Spanish speaking.

The law suit is a first step in dealing with this bureaucratic arrogance. It calls for all aid department notices and communications to be printed in Spanish and for the hiring of Latino employees including telephone operators, case workers, and appeals officers.

Helda Frontany, executive director of the Lakeview Latin American Coalition, said, "Since 1917 Puerto Ricans have been citizens by birth, not by choice – accepted in the U.S. with full knowledge of the difference in language and customs. Other Latinos have been allowed to come here with this in mind as well . . . We hope that the public aid department will respond to the suit by allowing Spanish speaking people of Cook County to obtain what is lawfully theirs."

Since the suit has been filed, spokesman for the department said the legal staff is "looking into the matter" and that 87 Spanish speaking employees will be added to the department soon. Facing the prospects of a costly court fight, the department might even move faster in acting on these demands.

★Follow Up Report★

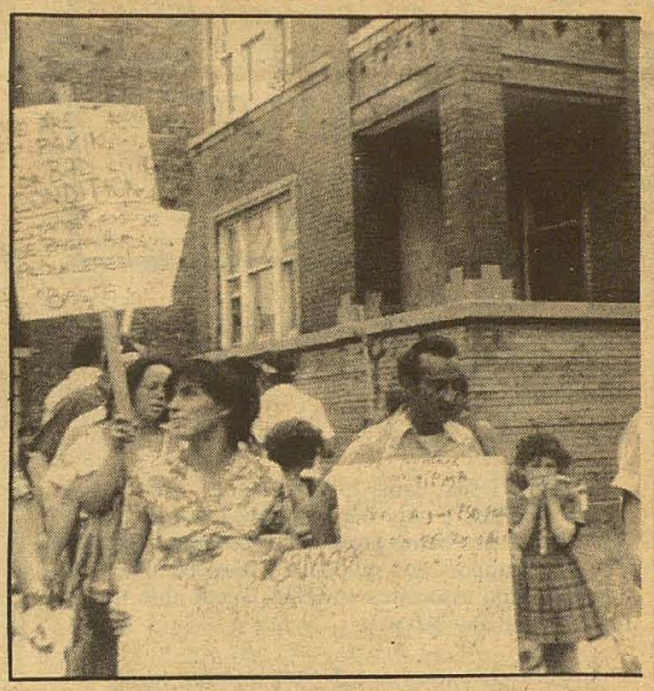
TENANTS WIN DISPUTE WITH LANDLORD

In the September 1 issue of Rising Up Angry (Vol. 6, No. 4), there was a report on a dispute between the tenants of the building at 3720 N. Sheffield and their landlord, Mr. Stormark. Last month the tenants, with the help of the Lake View Tenants Union, won the dispute.

The building has been a mess for years, but Stormark had refused to make necessary improvements. Porches need repair, there were broken windows, leaking pipes and a shortage of garbage disposals. None of the tenants had mailboses – Stormark collected all the mail. Stormark also used tenants' apartments to store his junk, and was continually using foul language with women tenants. The final straw for the tenants came when Stormark informed tenants that they would have to begin paying their own utilities on their already overpriced apartments or else Stormark would have the utilities turned off.

So a group of the building's tenants went to the Lake View Tenants Union for help. First the tenants and the LVTU went to the utility companies and won guarantees that no utilities would be cut off until differences between the tenants and Stormark were worked out. Then the group got the Post Office to agree to deliver mail to the tenants individually. Then the tenants set up a picket line outside Stormark's office to bring community attention to the building's shape and Stormark's refusal to make improvements. Stormark became so intimidated he called the police to escort him out of his own building. Finally the LVTU took Stormark to court on ten charges of criminal mismanagement.

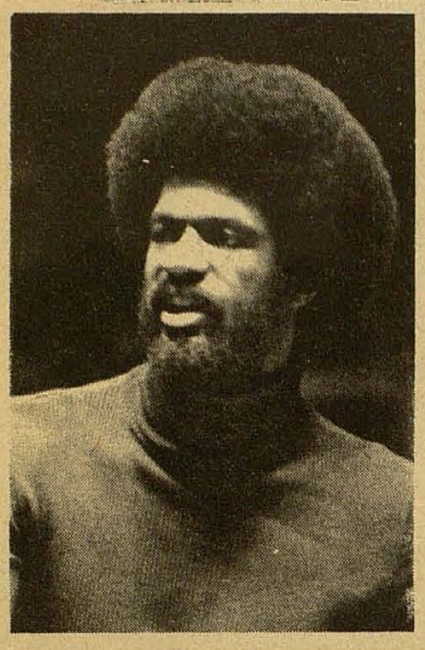
Last month the cases went to court. The LVTU asked for a jury trial, but Stormark said he wasn't prepared and needed a postponement. A week before the next court date, however, Stormark called the LVTU lawyer, Jack Sweeney, and said he wanted to settle out of court. In return for the LVTU dropping charges, Stormark has agreed to make improvements in the apartments and not charge rent for the two months while the repairs are being made. At the end of the two months, the repairs will be examined by the Architectural Advisor of Legal Aid, who is working with the LVTU. If the LVTU is not satisfied with the improvements, the criminal charges can be brought again.

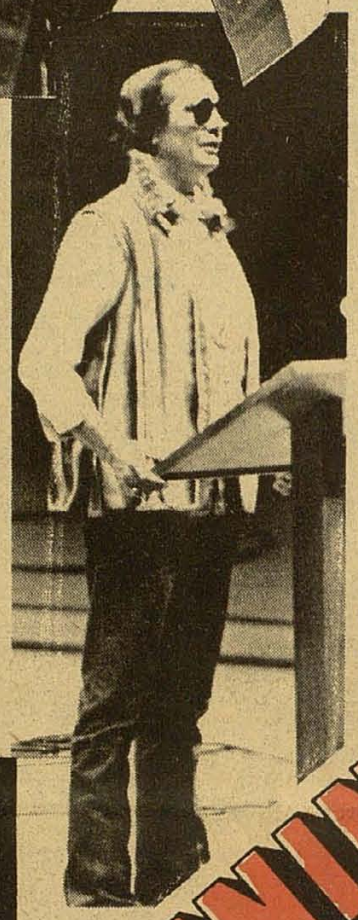


In the spring tenants picketed against landlord.

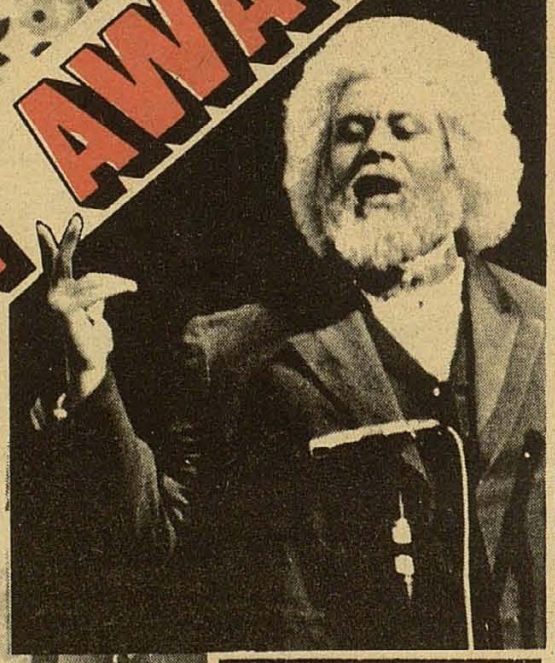
These changes are coming about, after years, because the buildings' tenants decided to act, and because of the help they got from the Lake View Tenants Union. The LVTU can not only assist people in improving their housing, but also getting emergency housing, or obtaining legal council for housing cases. If interested, call 472-6048 or go to 3410 N. Sheffield Ave.

SOLIDARITY WITH PUERTO RICO



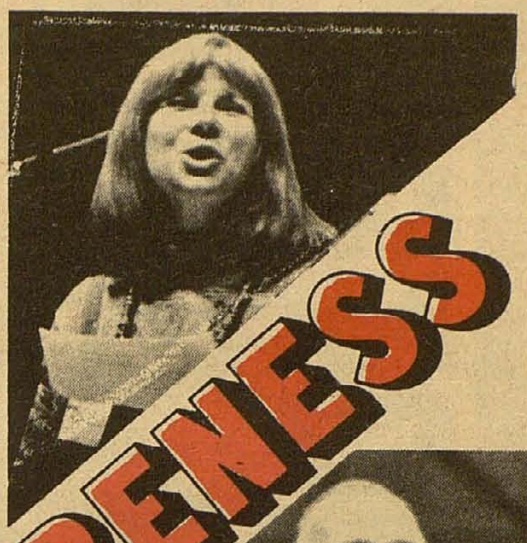


AN AWAKENING

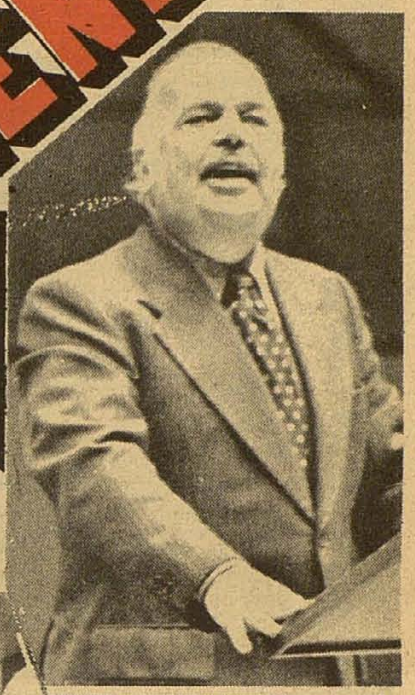


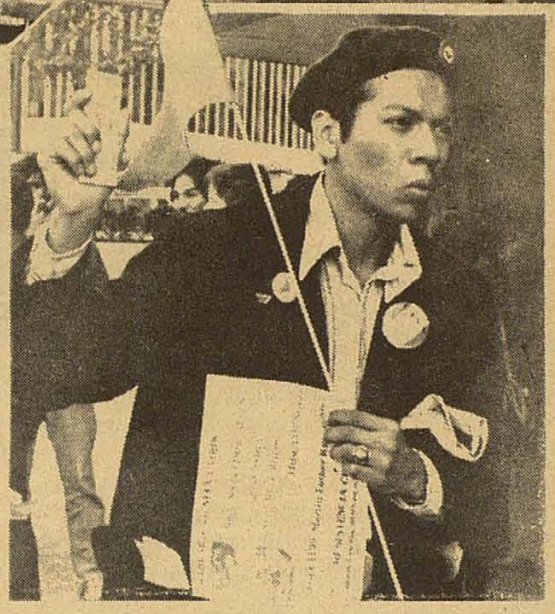
Sunday, October 27, 1974 will come to be known as the day that began the awakening of awareness on the part of Americans to the fact that millions of Puerto Ricans not only want, but are demanding and struggling for their national independence.

For it was on that day, in New York City's Madison Square Garden, that 23,000 people gathered in "Solidarity with Puerto Rico" to support the call for independence, and the call for people of the U.S.A. to honor their own 200th anniversary of freedom from British colonialism by having a "Bi-Centennial Without Colonies."



AWARENESS





It is time for us to face the fact that the United States of America, always rapid to use—yet usually with abuse—the words "Freedom" and "Democracy" is herself a colonial power. And most glaring of this fact is Puerto Rico, Borinquen as it is known, the Carribean Island homeland of five million people. For Puerto Rico is not the happy island paradise of so-called docile natives happily serving American tourists.

No, Puerto Rico is not the junior democratic partner that the U.S. government and its official servants in Puerto Rico would have us believe. Rather Puerto Rico is a colony, subjected to external rule; a colony that saw its agricultural economy destroyed, only to be replaced with an economy that finds it producing what it can't use, and consuming what it doesn't produce; ancolony whose culture and way of life has been viciously attacked, but thankfully never destroyed. Puerto Rico has become America's outpost for capitalist expansion and is now slated for ecological destruction with the building of the Super Port by America's Super Oil interests. No, Puerto Rico is not a democratic partner; her people never asked to be associated with the U.S.A. in the way they were forced to. Remember that the island was ceded to the U.S.A. by Spain as "war booty", a prize won by the U.S.—along with Cuba and the Philippines—by military and economic might during the Spanish-American War of 1898.

Today there are nearly two million Puerto Ricans living within the continental borders of the U.S.A., most of them forced to migrate here to occupy the lowest rung in the U.S.'s northeastern and midwestern industrial job market. These people and their nearly three million sisters and brothers in Puerto Rico are joining in the struggle for Independence. The people of the U.S.A. must shake the "curtain of silence" about Puerto Rico that we have been victim to. Now is the time for all of us to participate in this awakening of awareness about the existence, status, misuses and abuses of the Puerto Rican people, and particularly their hope, desire and struggle for Independence. For this awareness is already more than awareness—it is already action!

¡VIVA PUERTO RICO LIBRE!

[caption] A few of the many faces seen at Madison Square Garden. From top left to bottom right: A boy with Puerto Rican flag; Barbara Reilly, activist in the No. American women's movement; Owusu Sadaukai, former chairman of the African Liberation Support Comm.; Russell Means of the American Indian Movement; Pete Seeger; Juan Mari Bras, Sec. Gen. of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party; Lucecita Benitez, Puerto Rican singer; a young man making last minute ticket sales; Arthur Burghardt Banks, actor recently released from prison for draft resistance (re-enacting a speech by Frederick Douglas); a woman and her child from Chicago; Holly Near, singer activist in the anti-war movement; and Ray Barreto with his band.

VICTORY AT CURIE HIGH SCHOOL

Women Win Year-Long Fight For Equal Gym Facilities

Women have heard it many times before. No doubt they will hear it many times again in the future. "I will never give girls equal use of our school gyms if it means taking anything away from the guys. The guys need a good athletic program. The girls aren't use to one—they can get by."

Saying this last winter, Curie High School Principal Dr. Kelley eliminated all use of the school gyms for 1,250 girls for after-school practice. Later in the school year, he said much the same about his plans for the gyms for this year—"If the girls want to use the gyms for practice, they can come before school. After school will be for guys only."Dr. Kelley was sure—after all, he was expressing the feelings of hundreds of school administrators. But if you visit the Curie High School gym one afternoon after school this winter, you will find the girls practicing there, spliting space with the boys. What happened to make the school administration change its mind?

fall, 1973

Curie High School is new, one of Chicago's "showcase" public schools. When it opened last year, it drew 2,500 students who had formerly attended Kelly, Kennedy, Hubbard and Gage Park High Schools. The school facilities, including those of the physical education department, were excellent. In fact, it was the impressive physical education department that had convinced many students, both boys and girls, and many talented physical education instructors to change to Curie from their old high schools.

When the school year started, the six women's physical education teachers posted lists of all potential teams and sports for girls to sign up for. The response was overwhelming. For example, 60 girls signed up for varsity basketball alone. In all, more girls signed up for more sports than boys did. One reason was the teachers and coaches in the girls physical education department—they were making a real effort to get girls involved in sports, something very unusual in America.

The Curie athletic department used six gyms that were built into the school, but are rented from the Park District. According to the school blueprints, and when the year began, the six gyms were evenly divided between the boys and girls, both for in-school use and after school practice. There were no restrictions on the sports for girls. So the year began well—not everything was as good as it could have been (the girls gyms weren't properly furnished, for example)—but this was all attributed to the working out of kinks in a new school. The inadequacies were more than made up for by the enthusiasm of the girls and their coaches.

When everyone returned to the school after the Christmas break, however, the Park District announced that it wanted three of the six gyms back after school hours for other uses. It was left to Principal Kelley to reassign the remaining three gyms. He

it was virtually impossible to get a whole team together at one time. Promises of a decent sports program for girls had turned sour.

Other inequities popped up. During school, the girls were put in smaller gyms and badly needed equipment wasn't arriving. While each boys team had uniforms, the girls had only one set for all teams—and those were paid for out of the teachers pockets. The girls visitors locker room was given to the boys basketball team. Instructional sports films came only for the boys. And on and on. But the main problem for the girls was not being able to get into the gyms after school.

students organize

Immediately after Kelleys pronouncement on who could use the gyms, the girls started a petition requesting that Kelley give them equal gym facilities. Over 5,000 students, faculty, and members of the community, including many guys, signed the petitions. But Kelley refused to change his mind.

Then the girls, through the student Ms. club, called on Dr. Kelley to come to a

(two pictures above) Members of the Curie varsity basketball program, including, in the top picture, coaches Ms. McCarthy and Ms. Mayhew (top row, second from left and far right). Last year, these women were unable to use the gyms for after-school practice. Nevertheless, the Curie basketball team finished second in the city, the volleyball team finished first in the district, the track and field team finished first in the district, and the baton team finished second in the state. This winter the gyms are half theirs.

always have priority for the gyms, and that he would never split the remaining gyms 50-50 unless forced to do so. Finally, he told the girls not to take any actions about

education departments were invited, along with other interested parties, to a meeting to discuss the gym situation with Principal Kelley. To his surprise, the sole boys representative said the girls should get what they demanded. To save Kelley further embarrassment, the three girl representatives were not allowed to read their prepared statements. Dr. Kelley then announced the plans for this year—if the girls wanted to use the gyms for practice they would have to come before school.

fall, 1974

But the pressures on Dr. Kelley had become intense and over the summer the pressures got to him. The girls were organized and determined. Parents were beginning to support their daughters fight. And what appeared to be an air-tight legal suit against him was ready to go to court this fall unless he equalized use of the gyms. Just before school began this year, Dr. Kelley notified the head of the girls physical education department that this year the girls would get equal use of the gyms during and after school.

The women at Curie High School have won a significant victory, one that many people considered unlikely if not impossible a year ago. It is important not only for them, but for all women interested in sports, because what happened at Curie set a precedent that is applicable to most of Chicago Public Schools.

Credit for this success goes to many people. First it goes to women like Julie Winkelman, Allison Allen, Rose Perez, Vickey Nowak and Char Tribil, who provided the ongoing energy and determination that was necessary. Credit must go to the fine teachers, especially Ms. McCarthy, Ms. Mayhew, and Ms. Joncas, who supported the girls—and to the parents who did the same. Special credit must go to Elaine Hyman, Nancy Nesewich, and Barbara Weiner from the DePaul Legal Clinic who worked so hard putting together the legal suit that was so vital. But most of all the credit goes to all the women at Curie High School, Carol Arbor, Ernestine Revalcaba, Kathy Skupien, Sandy Gelbuda, Collen Tracy,

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When everyone returned to the school after the Christmas break, however, the Park District announced that it wanted three of the six gyms back after school hours for other uses. It was left to Principal Kelley to reassign the remaining three gyms. He gave them all to the boys. As a result, all after school practices in the gyms, including use of the pool, were ended for the girls. Besides cramping the varsity and junior varsity teams, this eliminated any chance for the possibility of a popular intramural program. Girls teams were expected to practice during school hours (totalling not more than three hours a week), and with Curie using a staggered attendance system, sports films came only for the boys. And on and on. But the main problem for the girls was not being able to get into the gyms after school.

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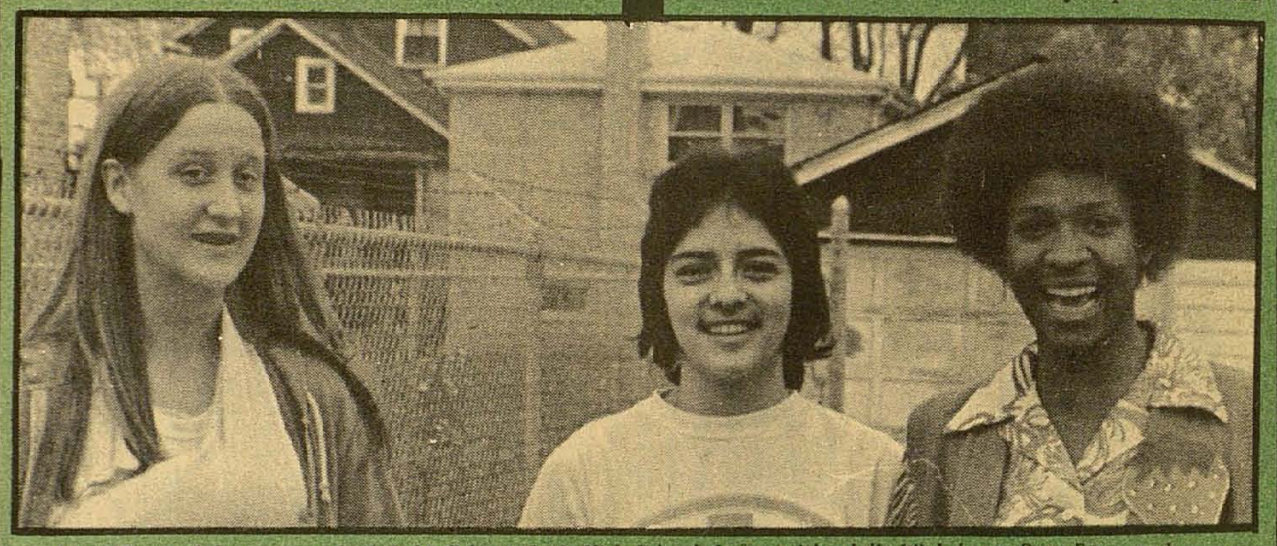
Then the girls, through the student Ms. club, called on Dr. Kelley to come to a meeting to explain why they were being discriminated against. 250 students showed up to hear Dr. Kelley say that the situation was the Park District's fault and not his, and that the boys program was established and he wasn't going to take anything away from them. He said the girls would have to develop their own program, although he didn't indicate how they were to do so without facilities. He said the boys sports would always have priority for the gyms, and that he would never split the remaining gyms 50-50 unless forced to do so. Finally, he told the girls not to take any actions about the situation or they would lose what little they had. And the next day the assistant principal got similar word to the girls phys. ed. department, warning that any protests might lead to a complete loss of field use for the spring.



(above) Three of the women who led the fight at Curie High School. Left to right, Julie Winkelman, Rose Perez, and Allison Allen. (below) One group of over 250 girls that held a sit in at the Curie gyms last spring to demand equal gym facilities.

(two pictures above) Members of the Curie varsity basketball program, including, in the top picture, coaches Ms. McCarthy and Ms. Mayhew (top row, second from left and far right). Last year, these women were unable to use the gyms for after-school practice. Nevertheless, the Curie basketball team finished second in the city, the volleyball team finished first in the district, the track and field team finished first in the district, and the baton team finished second in the state. This winter the gyms are half theirs.

But the girls were not intimidated. One day after school in the early spring, 400 girls rallied outside the school and then held a sit-in inside the gyms, disrupting the boys spring baseball practice. The police stepped in and threatened arrests. Also last spring, four Curie students got in touch with Rising Up Angry and through the Legal Program began working with lawyers at the DePaul Legal Clinic on a law suit against Dr. Kelley and the school administration. The suit charged that the girls were being discriminated against by a public school on the basis of sex, and that the school was violating their rights under the 14th amendment of the U.S. Constitution, Articles 1,2, and 18 of the Illinois Constitution and Title 9 of the Education Administration Act of 1972.

Near the end of the school year, representatives of the boys and girls physical

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Of course, winning equal use of the gyms does not mean total equality of treatment in sports for girls. But it is an important step in that direction, and proof of what people can do if they work together.

and you?

The Curie administration's attitudes towards women and sports were archaic and illegal. But they exist in most schools throughout Chicago and America. But today women, and men, are fighting in every area of life to see that women receive equal rights - and the world of sports is no exception. What happened at Curie can happen at other schools. If you have similar problems, and need help in getting changes started, call the Chicago Peoples Sports Institute at 472-3120.

Together People Can Move Mountains

Working Women Want = Equality =

Sunday, Oct. 20th, the Conrad Hilton Hotel: Over 500 of us women – secretaries, insurance, bank and stock exchange workers, government employees met today to take care of business! We know how women fought tooth and nail for rights equal to men's, like the right to meet, speak in public without persecution, education, to work outside the home, to vote, to unionize, even for the "right" to equal pay for equal work. Our convention is a continuation of that fight and we will have to work very hard – to get what we need now – enforcement of these laws! And every living woman is entitled to equal job training, equal job opportunity, equal pay for equal work, equal benefits, equal opportunity for promotion, and respect for work well done!

WHO ARE WE?

Women Employed (WE) is an organization of over 300 women who work in the Loop. WE are women who work in insurance companies, banks, in law firms, retail stores, government offices and wherever else you find women working. WE was formed in April 1973 during National Secretaries Week. WE pressures employers to obey the equal employment opportunity laws by paying, hiring, training and promoting women on the same basis as men. Also, WE pressures employers to value the work women do in keeping Loop offices and stores running by paying decent wages and treating women with respect.

> "We have worked our way into their hearts and minds – now into their nightmares – and next into their pocketbooks!" – Darlene Stille, WE Chairwoman

WHAT HAVE WE ACCOMPLISHED SO FAR?

WE exposed discrimination in banks, retail and insurance industries, on TV, radio, and in the newspapers.

WE wrote a Secretaries Bill of Rights (every working woman should check it out – it is something we can be proud of!) which has been endorsed by many city, state and federal legislators.

WE held public hearings with the Illinois Insurance Laws Study Commission. At these hearings women documented how they had been discriminated against. Several recommendations for eliminating discrimination came out of the hearings.

KRAFT, CNA INSURANCE, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CONTINENTAL BANK, ALLSTATE, HARRIS BANK, AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, NORTHERN TRUST, BLUE CROSS ASSOCIATION, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, and BELL FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN have all felt the initial twinges of our strength in action. Those of us who work at these companies have filed sex discrimination complaints and forced the government to investigate our bosses' policies. Even individual lawyers, like divorce lawyer Sam Rinella, who discriminate against their secretaries when they speak out have had suits filed against them by WE.

WHAT DID WE ACCOMPLISH TODAY?

Three major things. First, we held a dynamite, spirited, efficient convention. It stands in direct opposition to the long, drawn-out meetings at work we've had to sit through or take minutes at. It shows how we will run things when we have the opportunity.

Second, we listened to each other speak up about what was happening at our jobs. It is incredible and thoroughly disgusting to realize that we only average $166/wk for taking care of our schooling, homes/children/husband/job and administrate our bosses business, his contacts, and in many cases his personal life – many times putting in over 140 hrs/wk. We make up 57% of the employees in the banking business. Why is it we can count only 11% of us in the decision-making positions? And that's in banking – if we look around in other industries it's much lower.

Women of all ages came together to discuss common problems at the WE Convention, October 20.

We also learned that, it was just as infuriating, these "respectible men of learning, of authority, in business leadership" persist in the nonsense myths of female inferiority in their manner, jokes, and division of work. One woman told of how the medical section of her insurance company's training manual identified the male genital organs in medical terms but today, 1974, described the women's genital organs as the incubator, oven, and playground!

Thirdly, and most importantly, we heard and approved by vote each other's proposals as to how we're going to move in the future and who we are going to move on in our campaigns for equality. We are going to organize ourselves into committees within specific industries, within our own companies to investigate specific discriminatory practices, file charges and hold public hearings, and seek enforcement of the law by forcing companies to rewrite policies, recruit more women and require companies to set goals and timetables. If we need to we can unionize. We can move on the Dept. of Labor, Treasury Dept., Dept. of Insurance, National Labor Relations Board, the National Association of Temporary Services, and Governor Walker for a start!

WHAT CAN I DO?

If you're tired of grumbling and want to take action, you can start now.

1. Examine your own working situation closely. Are the same training programs, job opportunities, benefits, promotional chances, and pay scales open to you as to the men in your office or company? (If not, then you are judged inferior – and will be treated that way until you change it.) Is your work, suggestions, and overtime respected as valuable, necessary contributions and so rewarded? If not, then the company is operating illegally and you have legal recourse.

2. Does the company/corporation you work for have federal contracts of $50,000 a year and at least 50 employees? Almost all large corporations do. If it does, then they are required by law to write Affirmative Action Plans outlining their goals and timetable for promoting and training Women & Minorities.

It's no wonder why the company's brochures on our rights and responsibilities don't tell us about THESE RIGHTS! Imagine the strength of all of us women and women and men of "Minorities"! We would more than match the power of our bosses and Board of Directors – we do the work – we could run it!

3. Talk with other women at work. How many of them are getting discriminated against? How many of them are tired of taking it or complaining and ready to investigate and take action?

4. Call up WE at 372-7822 or come to an appropriate committee meeting. If no such committee exists now, WE can begin building one to investigate injustices and begin taking action.

5. If you are not working in the loop but would like to take some action on your job, contact Rising Up Angry at 472-1791.

Whatever our line of work is, the equal rights which our grandmothers and mothers fought for applies to us. We have a legal right to them, and cannot be legally fired for standing up for them (or our bosses will have an additional charge against them). It may not seem like there are many around who will stand up at first, but take the first step for yourself – and for your children – and see how many people will be along side of you. You are not alone – WE are with you – and there's a lot of us!

By a Member of Women Employed Secretaries Committee

★G★I★ NEWS

SOLDIERS BUSTED FOR DESIRING DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM

Sister Daria Smith was stationed at Funari Barracks in Mannheim, Germany. On July 1, 1974 she went to work in an Afro wig and was ordered to remove it. When she refused and decided to fight the order, the brass backed down and on July 8th she was promoted. She is part of the growing movement of GI's fighting for the right to wear their hair any way they please. Here Daria is shown with supporters at Lou Stokes' pretrial hearing—see the article below. Lou Stokes is the man in the middle back.

5 MARINES WIN IN COURTMARTIAL: THEY QUESTIONED SOUTH KOREAN DEMOCRACY

Last July, five U.S. Marines who were stationed in Iwa Kuni, Japan wrote a letter to Senator William J. Fulbright protesting death and prison sentences handed down to 55 Koreans and Japanese for such crimes as belonging to a student organization or proposing changes in the Korean constitution. The letters also focused on U.S. foreign policy and its support of the Pak Chung Hee regime in South Korea. Then the five Marines, who are members of Vietnam Veterans Against The War/Winter Soldier Organization, began showing their letters to other Marines, encouraging them to write similar letters. When the five men, Pvt. Patrick MacDonald, Pvt. Hugh Dalton, LPCL Gerald W. MacCauley, LPCL Robert Falatine, & LPCL Frank Huff, began showing others their letter, they were off duty, off post and wearing civilian clothes. What they were doing was clearly legal by both U.S. military law & by Japanese law. Yet they were arrested by military authorities.

When their court martial came up those five Marines, who became known as the Iwa Kuni 5, wanted to focus on the U.S. government's support of the dictatorship in Korea. So they called several witnesses who testified as to the repressive nature of the Pak regime in Korea & world wide opposition to this tyranny. Frank Huff, one of the defendants, explained why they focused on this: "We are over here as a 'democracy' to support an anti-democratic government. The U.S. military in the Far East, in general & MCAS (Marine Corps Air Station) in Iwa Kuni in specific is being used as a scare tactic against the people of Asia."

Without ruling on the constitutionality or legality of the arrests Judge Lorene aquitted 4 of the 5 while Frank Huff was given a $200 fine and demotion. However, just the fact that evidence on the repression in Korea was presented at the courtmartial was a real victory for the 5. Now a civil suit being filed in Washington, D.C. is attacking the constitutionality of the anti-distribution order that the Iwa Kuni 5 were arrested for violating.

GI GETS HARD LABOR FOR LONG HAIR

On September 18, Louis M. Stokes, an active duty soldier, was sentenced to 4 months of confinement and hard labor, a loss of rank and the loss of two-thirds pay – for refusing to cut his hair. Stokes, who is stationed in Germany, is part of a growing movement of active duty GI's who are fighting for the right to wear their hair the way they want. Stokes refused direct orders to cut his hair, knowing full well he might go to jail for it. He explained his actions this way: "The first Black person – Rosa Parks – who refused to go to the back of the bus in the South went to jail for what she believed, and eventually that racist and unconstitutional law was changed. If it takes a lot of us GI's doing time to protect our constitutional rights and those of everyone in the whole damn military, then we'll do it."

At Stokes' court martial Lt. Matt Carroll, who also refused to cut his hair, attempted to testify that the Army was selectively prosecuting enlisted men and not officers for the same crime. [Carroll's hair is much longer than Stokes'.] But the court martial would not allow his testimony. Also at the court martial more than 10 character witnesses, including a long-haired medic from the Dutch Army, attested to Stokes' good character, his job performance and the general oppressive nature of U.S. Army hair rules.

In his closing statement, Stokes' attorney Bill Schopp, asked the jury to put the recent presidential pardons and amnesty proclamations into perspective when making a felon out of a person who refused to cut his hair. Nevertheless, the court handed down the stiff sentence to scare others who are letting their hair grow.

However, more GI's in Germany and in the States are following Louis Stokes' example and refusing to cut their hair. They apparently agree with Louis Stokes' reaction to his sentence: "A citizen does not cease to be a citizen once he becomes a soldier, but becomes a soldier because he is a citizen. I wish to serve the people, but, I believe soldiers and Americans are tired of conforming to one man's ideal. I've taken my stand here. I'm not conforming anymore."

editorial

Continued from page 5.

Hicks is the Democratic Representative from South Boston on the Boston City Council. She is also a large real estate holder in South Boston. And, not surprisingly, she is also an outspoken critic of busing and a well known racist. She has fought to keep South Boston all white. By convincing the white people of South Boston that it is better to be living in an all white neighborhood no matter how crummy it is she can keep people from examining the rotten housing in the neighborhood. That way people will tolerate living in the expensive, rundown houses and apartments that she owns. She will not be bothered with having to improve the community if everyone's fears are focused on black people. Ms. Hicks just keeps rolling in the bread and keeping the people angered at the blacks. This situation is similar to many Chicago neighborhoods, too.

Another leader of the anti-busing, anti-integration forces is John Kerrigan. Just by coincidence, John Kerrigan also has extensive real estate holdings in South Boston, too.

So while the people of South Boston are striking out at black people, the real things that anger them – the lousy schools in the community, the deteriorating housing, the rising inflation, the increasing crime rate, and the lack of political alternatives – continue unchecked. While the average Southie, as South Bostonians are called, is out fighting the blacks, people like Louise Day Hicks and John Kerrigan are making money head over heels.

The Larger Problem

The situation in South Boston is just the most glaring example of how white racism can divert people's energy from real problems and focus them on false enemies – in this case the blacks from Roxbury.

The conditions that black people in Boston live with are the same problems that white people of Boston have to contend with. The only real difference is that the problems in the black ghettos are worse.

Of course, the issue of busing is complex and confusing. There is real fear on both sides – black and white – of sending children into new schools and new communities for the first time. No doubt about it! And it seems pretty clear that forced busing does not improve the quality of education in the big city school systems. Those schools are getting worse all the time, integrated or segregated. However, racism, not busing is the focal point of the violence in Boston.

But the real question is how the people of South Boston and the people of Roxbury and the people of Chicago, for that matter, are going to deal with what has come to be known as the "urban problems". If the violence in South Boston is successful in preventing busing in that city is there any guarantee that the schools of South Boston will give the children a decent education? Hardly. If the Southie's protest the quality of the education all the school board has to say is that if you don't shut up we'll bring the blacks in. What good is an all white un-education?

If South Boston can remain an all white neighborhood, how does that improve the condition of the housing? South Boston is all white now and the crime rate is rising; what's to make anyone think that by keeping it all white the crime rate will go down? Nothing!

The Long Range Solution

What is needed to solve the very real problems that the Southie's feel and the people of Roxbury feel is a new unified political force that represents the working class –– the whole working class, black and white. That political force would quickly move against slumlords like Louise Day Hicks and John Kerrigan.

The frustrations that led to the outbreak of violence in Boston are the result of a bankrupt and corrupt political system. Those frustrations are felt not only by white working people, but also by nonwhite people. What happened in Boston is that the people there have been misled and imprisoned by their own thinking and have struck out at the wrong enemy. In the long run the solution is for the people of South Boston and Roxbury to work together to improve the whole city.

400 marchers in favor of school integration in Boston parade past the Boston School Committee Building on their way to Boston Common for a rally. The sign refers to Boston City Councilwoman Louise Day Hicks and Boston School Committeeman John Kerrigan. (UPI).

COMMUNITY PRESSURE BRINGS VICTORY

Over 1,000 people attended a rally on October 29th at North Park College on Chicago's northwest side. The purpose of the rally was to bring together concerned citizens to demonstrate opposition to the building of a shopping center or high-rise apartment complex on the site which is currently occupied by the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium (MTS)

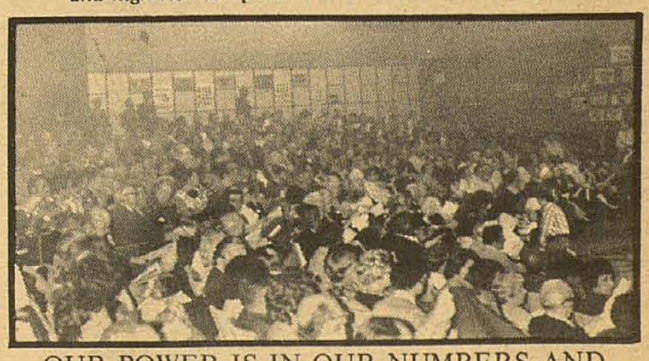
The meeting was convened by the North River Coalition to Save the MTS Site, a coalition organization composed of many civic and community groups working on the far northwest side. It began with an introduction of special guests to the rally, who were representatives of the various groups and also various city and state politicians, including Lewis W. Hill, the Commissioner of the Department of Development and Planning and a spokesman for Mayor Daley.

A brief history of the MTS site was given, and then the results of a survey taken by the Coalition were presented. According to this survey, 13,000 residents supported the use of this 155-acre area for a multi-medical facility and senior citizen housing with: geriatric center, physical rehabilitation, drug abuse treatment and respiratory ailments treatment, and an arboretum and park with recreational facilities.

The crowning moment of the rally occurred when Mr. Hill stated that the Mayor's office totally opposed the construction of any supermarket or apartment complex. This is truly a victory for the people against the wealthy real estate developers, in particular a Mr. Harry Chaddick, who proposed the original plan which drew so much opposition from the community.

Rising Up Angry would like to congratulate the residents of these communities for their victory, and to commend the fighting spirit of all those who participated in this struggle. We hope that this spirit will continue until the MTS land is used to best fulfill the pressing needs of the community's residents.

Lewis W. Hill states Mayor's opposition to supermarket and high rise complex.



OUR POWER IS IN OUR NUMBERS AND ORGANIZATION.

UNITED WE CAN WIN!

NEWS AT A GLANCE

National

New Jersey Labor Contractor Indicted for Slavery

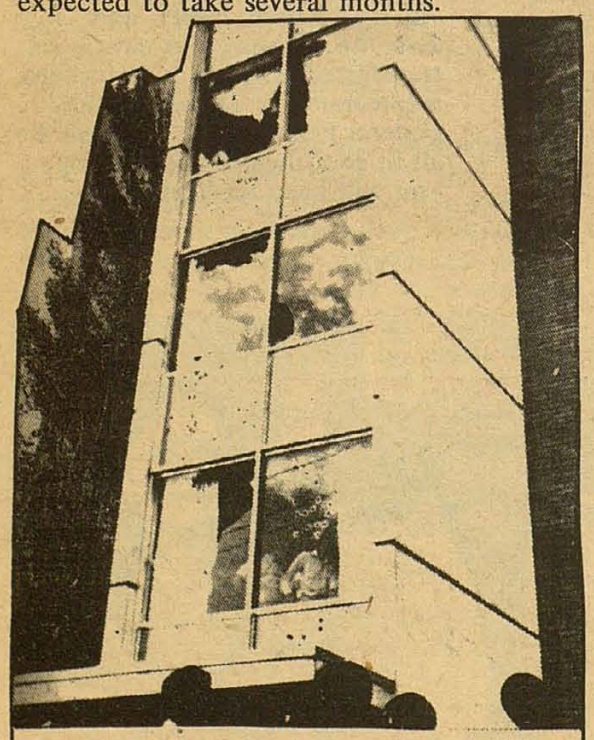
The crew leader for Rosario Sorbello and Sons, a New Jersey vegetable farm, was indicted recently for illegally holding four Puerto Rican migrant workers in involuntary servitude. The indictment dates back to a 1865 anti-slavery law.

The Sorbello farms are typical of southern New Jersey. These farms employ immigrants who usually cannot speak English. They are kept dependent upon their employers in many ways – they are paid according to what and how much they pick, which does not amount to minimum wage requirements; they are forced to do their shopping at company stores that charge more than the traveling merchants; and farm owners charge the workers $2 for a ride into town. When the end of a work period is over it is a common practice to present the workers with a false tally sheet of expenses instead of pay. Sometimes people are charged for more expenses than their wages would have been. Another common practice is for a crew leader to "hold" a worker's wages until the end of a picking season. But before the season ends the worker is run off the farm without his or her wages.

A group called Camden Regional Legal Services has been complaining to the local district attornies office for some time. They have gotten no results and have been threatened with knives on one visit to the Borbello farms. The indictment has finally come only after a New Jersey state assemblyman was attacked and had his arm broken by labor contractors when he was inspecting the farm.

Jackson State – Kent State

A U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that the Mississippi Highway patrolmen who fired a barrage of gunfire into a Jackson State University dormitory, killing two black students, cannot be prosecuted. The incident, that was labeled an "over-reaction", took place May 14, 1970 and continues to be overshadowed in the news by the Kent State killings, which took place 15 days later. Eight former National Guardsmen have gone on trial for the Kent State shootings in which four white students were killed. The trial is expected to take several months.



This Jackson State dormitory was shot up by Mississippi state police.

Tests Still Limit Minority Children

A University of Michigan Researcher is charging that minority children are still being mis-classified as mentally retarded as a result of "culturally biased" testing.

Less than five years after the landmark lawsuits that exposed the discriminatory practices, some school boards continue to exclude children from regular classrooms on the basis of these tests. One example of how the tests are designed for middle class suburban white children is the question, "What color are rubies?"

Ex-POW's Being Taken by "Investment Houses"

Vietnam POW's who have returned with large sums of money from their back pay have been the target of crooked "investment houses". The veterans were encouraged to buy dubious bonds for industrial developments for the R.J. Allen & Associates Co. The company is now out of business because of a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation. A salesman from the company, who introduced himself to the Viet Nam POW's as an ex-Korean POW, claims he believed the bonds were legitimate and that he, too was tricked by the company. He also claims none of the money is left to be returned.

Uptown Tenants Protest Living Conditions

A group known as ONE, the Organization of the North East, presented the federal building department with a special cake. Rats and roaches from the building were collected to decorate the cake.

ONE demonstrators at federal building

The tenants were protesting the government's neglect of two courtyard buildings at 4215 and 4245 N. Broadway. The conditions at the two government owned dwellings include cracked plaster, peeling paint, broken hallway lights, broken glass in the children's play area, as well as rats and roaches.

Welfare Families Win Fight to Restore Gas Service

As the cold weather has been approaching the efforts by some 3,300 welfare families in Milwaukee to have their gas heating turned on has become acute. The problem stems from the increase in gas prices which resulted in most welfare families having their gas turned off, because the welfare payments did not increase accordingly.

In a test case, a Milwaukee court ruled in favor of the welfare recipients. But this didn't immediately restore the service, because the Wisconsin Welfare Board insisted that despite the court ruling they would not restore gas service until they got some concessions they wanted from the courts which were unrelated to the utility cases.

One week later, over 50 welfare recipients attempted to register in the Pfister Hotel explaining that they needed emergency shelter during the cold weather. Further explaining their action the recipients cited a section of the Wisconsin Health and Social Security Maintenance Manual which stipulates that if a family receiving aid is forced to move due to major catastrophies, alternative shelter should be provided.

To further protest the Board's action a group of mothers and their children locked themselves in the basement of the county welfare building.

The board finally approved $567,280 in supplemental funds to run until January 1.

Saxbe Orders Study On Why Government Loses Political Trials

Soon after the dismissal of the charges against A.I.M. leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means (for their role in the occupation of Wounded Knee) because of government misconduct, Attorney General Saxbe announced that he has ordered a study to find out where the government went wrong in recent political trials it has lost.

Att. Gen William Saxbe

Notable cases in which the defendents, on trial for political reasons, have won acquittals include the Gainesville 8 (eight members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization accuse

anization accused of planning to disrupt the 1972 Republican Convention in Miami); Angela Davis; the Camden 8 (charged with destruction of draft files); the Chicago 8; the Harrisburg 8 (accused of planning to kidnap Henry Kissinger). Charges have also been dropped against other Wounded Knee and Custer defendents besides Banks and Means.

As a member of the National Lawyer's Guild point out, the reasons why the government lost is not so mysterious. "It's clear why they lost them. . . a lot of juries don't believe their cases. They knew they weren't going to get convictions from the time they started."

The World

Strikes Grip Scotland

As many as 100,000 workers are being affected by strikes and layoffs in Scotland. 6,000 lorry (truck) drivers are on strike involving firms throughout the nation. 6,000 other workers walked off at a Rolls Royce plant in Hillington. The dispute is about a cost of living increase in pay. 1,500 workers were laid off recently from foundries in the Stirling – Falkirk area. Other disputes are affecting the Glasgow bus company; cleaning and sewage disposal; and Scotland's whiskey production.

Palestinian Liberation Organization Gains Status

At a recent summit conference, all of the Arab Nations agreed that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), which is an umbrella group of all the Palestinian resistance forces, would be the sole representative of the Palestinian people. If a portion of land is returned to the Palestinian people, the Arab nations will back the representation of this land by the PLO.

PEOPLE'S GRAPEVINE

We would like to start with a special "Right On" to **Muhammad Ali** for a great fight. His ghetto punch (the whole ghetto was and is behind him) sure came in handy. We look forward to your return to this country and wish you many more successes in the future.

There was a dynamite music group in Chicago recently called **Taone**. They're from Puerto Rico and play songs of the people's struggle there for independence. When they come back, be sure to catch them.

Congratulations to **Karen Kilcoyne and Jimmy Jacobs** who were married on Oct. 26th from the **Deviates at Alvernia.**

Remaldo Rodriguez is collecting Campbell Soup Labels to help get audiovisual equipment for his school, St. Bonaventure. If you can help, bring labels by the Rising Up Angry office. Thanks.

We are glad to hear that **Mrs. Ana Alvarado** is out of the hospital and feeling better.

Let's wish these people a Happy Birthday!

Stormy Brown–34 on Dec. 4. Jesse Crawford–23 on Nov. 4, Larry Duffy (from Kosy Park) will be 23 on Nov. 16. **Paula Daley 23 on Nov. 13.** From Six Corners **Bob Franchina 22 on Oct. 20, Soledad Rodriquez–31 on Nov. 3, Timo Rodriquez–14 on Nov. 30.**

Rising Up Angry extends its deepest regrets to the parents family and friends of **Skeets Millard**, age 29, who died recently in an accident in Sterling, Ill. Skeets was an old friend of RUA's from the days when he worked on the Seed Newspaper, and at the time of his death he as the Manager of the **Sky Farmer Band.** He was killed while driving the band's bus when it was side-swiped by another car and went off the road. Skyfarmer played in the Tooth of Crime production this year.

From **Bridgeview**, everyone hopes **Frank Suda** gets better soon after his bad accident.

More Birthdays: Best wishes to **Celo Cheeks–18 on Nov. 17, to Mary Sturgis–23 on Oct. 13, to Tati at Clemente H.S.**–she will be 15 on Nov. 24. Happy Birthday also to **Lydia Fernandez** and to **Paul Mendoza** who both celebrated their's in October.

Becky Green from Albany Park just had an operation, and everyone in the neighborhood hopes you will be feeling better soon.

Chrysalis (krĭs əlis)

The transformation of the cattepillar to a butterfly while in the cocoon.

It's a new life, a new home, a new beginning, a new name for the **Wonder Program of Alvernia High School.** The Wonder Program has transformed into the Chrysalis Learning Community. As of September of '75, Chrysalis will begin, our new location is All Saints Episcopal Church, on Hermitage and Wilson. It's now open to all levels of high school women, but we'll now be affliliated with Alvernia High School. In the issues to come, we hope to inform you of the progress and development of Wonder/Chrysalis.

Cacoons of Chrysalis

A short story about **Palmer Park**

For the past few years young people have been coming to Palmer Park (Palmer Sq. and Kedzie) to be together and have somewhere to go.

On Wednesday, Oct. 9, at about 8 pm there was a gathering of some 32 people inside the park, having a good time. All of a sudden everyone was surrounded by close to 25 cars of heavily harmed police. This happened without any warning or any provocation. The cops never asked us to leave, or said that they had received any complaints from the neighbors. The reason they eventually gave in court for this was that they wanted to prevent a gang fight. But people from Palmer Park are not involved in gangs, and the 14th District police know this as well as anybody.

After they surrounded the people with their cars, eight cops jumped out of their squads with shotguns, several others pulled handguns, and others were were standing around with clubs and flashlights as if ready to turn on us. They started searching the area and frisking everybody. (The girls were taken to the station and heavily searched.)

It was later brought up in court that a whole 4 bottles of beer was confiscated by the police. Everybody was marched to the Shakespeare Station down the middle of the street–prisoner of war fashion–with our hands on the shoulders of those in front of us. People were threatened with beatings, several people were pushed and kicked while walking to the station. Several cops kept up their already too well-known reputation as self-reputed "bad asses"–namely Keating, Frugoli and DeFranco. One unidentified detective was heard to say, "We'll tell you punks the same thing we told the Japs in Okinawa: one step out of line and we shoot." And this is a free country?

On October 23rd all charges of disorderly conduct and public drinking against the 24 brothers and sisters (the other 8 were minors) were dropped in court. Since we had done nothing wrong in the first place, the results of the trial were not surprising. It's not surprising either that the 14th District is allowed to carry on like this. It's just plain Stupid.

From the brothers and sisters of Palmer Park

All the way to Altoona, PA. we would like to extend greetings and wish a speedy recovery to **Jerry.** Hope you have a quick release from the hospital.

Thanks to the **Pour House Bar** on Greenwood in Waukegan for sponsoring the Women's Volleyball team. This is a good way businesses can put back into the community some of the money the community brings to them.

Cheryl Merriman, we hope you recover and get home soon. And **Fannie Cheeks** we hope you get well soon.

More Birthdays! Happy Birthday to **Dean and Debbie McWherter**, 19 and 18 years old on Nov. 9, and to **Shakey** who was 21 on October 26.

DUE TO BAD (rain, hail and snow) WEATHER CONDITIONS THE KID'S OLYMPICS WAS POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT SPRING. THIS WINTER WE WILL RUN NEIGHBORHOOD OLYMPICS. CALL FOR MORE DETAILS OR IF YOU CAN HELP 472-3120.

Although the **Kid's Olympics** was postponed there were many people who worked very hard in preparation for the day. And so we would like to thank some of the people who helped out: **MARTHA, JOHN, SUE, TERRY, STEVE, JIMMY, PAT, JUDY, BRIAN and KOKO.**

Marriages–Congratulations to **Willie and Judy Morales**–who were married on Oct. 16.

We would like to end by wishing **Dan Blackburn, Wesley Grant, Earthia B. Wiley, John Gilbs, Natiridad Baca, George Blue, Armondo Miramon, Jesse Lopez** as well as **Odell Bennett, Alf Hill, Alfred Jasper, and Jesse Lee Evans** (who have been transferred) and all our brothers incarcerated in Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary that you are all in good health and we hope you will keep on keepin' on!

Howie

Illinois Youth Center at St. Charles

Guards With Knives, Bugs In The Food

The John Howard Association, a private non-profit agency which has been monitering juvenile and adult correctional programs in Illinois institutions since 1901, recently released a report on the Illinois Youth Center at St. Charles. The report is based on interviews with 46 youths imprisoned at St. Charles and 25 staff members. The well-researched, documented report convincingly portrays St. Charles as a "dangerous place and nowhere for kids to be." Following are selected excerpts from the lengthy report.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

In essence, youth spend much of their time in boredom and idleness and little in meaningful program activities.

The physical plant of the institution is obsolete. Residential cottages have no fire escapes. Dormitory sleeping arrangements are highly conducive to homosexual activity, which the Association found was rampant . . . Because there are no areas in the cottage for residents' personal belongings, thefts of clothing, cigarettes, and commissary items are not uncommon.

Many of the youth complained of the "filthy" living conditions in parts of the cottages . . . Many examples were cited of rats and roaches in the basement and kitchens . . . cottages were extremely hot during summer months.

In short, the entire physical plant conveys the message that 'we don't care' and is a disgrace to the citizens of the State of Illinois.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Of the 46 youths between the ages of 14 and 19 who were interviewed, 23 stated they had been slapped, punched, kicked, and their arms twisted, or were struck with an object. Five of these youths and another seventeen youths stated that they had witnessed staff committing such acts. Six of the incidents of reported brutality were substantiated through the interviews of more than one youth who had witnessed the incidents. Also, the use of corporal punishment (slapping, punching, striking with an object) by staff was verified by many of the staff interviewed. One staff member stated that he had struck youths on different occasions with a stick, a fishing pole, and with his hand.

Staff and youth cited numerous examples where youth were punched in the jaw, beaten with broomsticks, hit with flashlights, hit with a fishing pole, slapped, had their heads struck against the wall, etc.

The incidents were not situations where staff had to use "necessary restraint" in order to subdue a youth who was attacking a staff member or other youth. From the interviews conducted it appears that not only is brutality widespread but it seems to exist in all cottages in the institution.

VIOLENCE AMONG YOUTH AND HOMOSEXUALITY

Thirty-five (35) of the forty-six (46) youths interviewed stated that youth fight with and mistreat each other, often in the presence of staff. Another form of violence among youths that the Association found was widespread homosexual activity; sometimes involving coercion or physical intimidation.

Over 50% of the youths questioned said that homosexuality exists; several instances were cited where youths had been sexually assaulted.

CONTRABAND

Staff and youth indicated that drugs are readily available within the institution. Twenty (20) youth indicated that they had either seen or used drugs in the institution. Staff acknowledged several occasions where youth were sent to solitary confinement for smoking marijuana.

WEAPONS

What was most alarming to Association interviewers was the fact that 21 youth reported seeing staff with knives on the institution grounds.

There were 17 separate incidents cited by youth; five (5) of those incidents were substantiated by interviews with several youth who allegedly witnessed them. In one instance a staff member allegedly "pulled out a knife to scare the boys." In another instance, it was reported that a night man was jumped by several youth. He allegedly pulled out a knife and said "If you want to jump me go ahead, but I'll take a few of you with me."

Several staff stated they carried knives while others reported they had seen staff show youth their knives.

QUALITY, QUANTITY OF FOOD

Over 50 percent of the youth who were interviewed said that the quality of food was poor, i.e. tasteless, unseasoned, too starchy, poor variety, and infested with bugs. Over 30 percent indicated that the quantity of food was inadequate. The Association also discovered that staff have complained verbally and in writing about the problems of occasional food shortages to the administration and, to the best of their knowledge, the situation has not improved.

Youth and staff indicated that they have been served baked bread that contained bugs and other "unknown ingredients"

Staff at Geneva say the bread the institution used to get from St. Charles was "full of bugs." One youth who was interviewed stated that he had witnessed bugs in the bread dough prior to the time it was baked. He stated he had complained about the bugs in the bread and was told "shut your god damn mouth. You don't have to eat this bread," by one of the baking staff.

ROOSEVELT COTTAGE, THE BOX

Of the 46 youths interviewed, 26 stated they had been sent to the disciplinary cottage, or "the box" for solitary confinement. "The box", or Roosevelt Cottage, is a building that consists of sixteen individual rooms or cells with solid steel doors that have a small opening for observation. It was reported that youths have been locked in these rooms for up to twenty-four hours a day for such infractions as talking back to staff, running from the institution and cursing. The staff person who supervises the cottage sits in a front room that is air conditioned, whereas the rest of the cottage is not. During one of the Association's visits to the cottage, the staff person did not have any keys to let visitors or other staff in or out of the cottage . . . In fact, it was stated that most youths did not even have a hearing after being sent to the box."

The Association finds it incredible and abhorrent that a place like "the box" exists in Illinois, let alone the fact that youth are kept there.

RUNAWAYS

The plain fact of the matter is that youth are running away from St. Charles because it is a brutal, oppressive and hurting institution. Youth are not receiving help with their problems and there is little in the way of meaningful programming going on that would act as a positive force to keep them there.

What is unique about St. Charles is that the administrative staff of the institution and the Department of Corrections continue to allow the institution to "grind on" in hurting children and releasing them in worse shape than when they entered.

STAFF AND PROGRAMMING

Almost without exception, staff indicated that morale was at an all time low . . . Almost all of the youth and staff said that there were hardly any constructive programs in the institution. They felt those programs which are available are primarily activity oriented and designed to "keep kids busy" and their "minds occupied." It was reported that very little is done in the way of counseling.

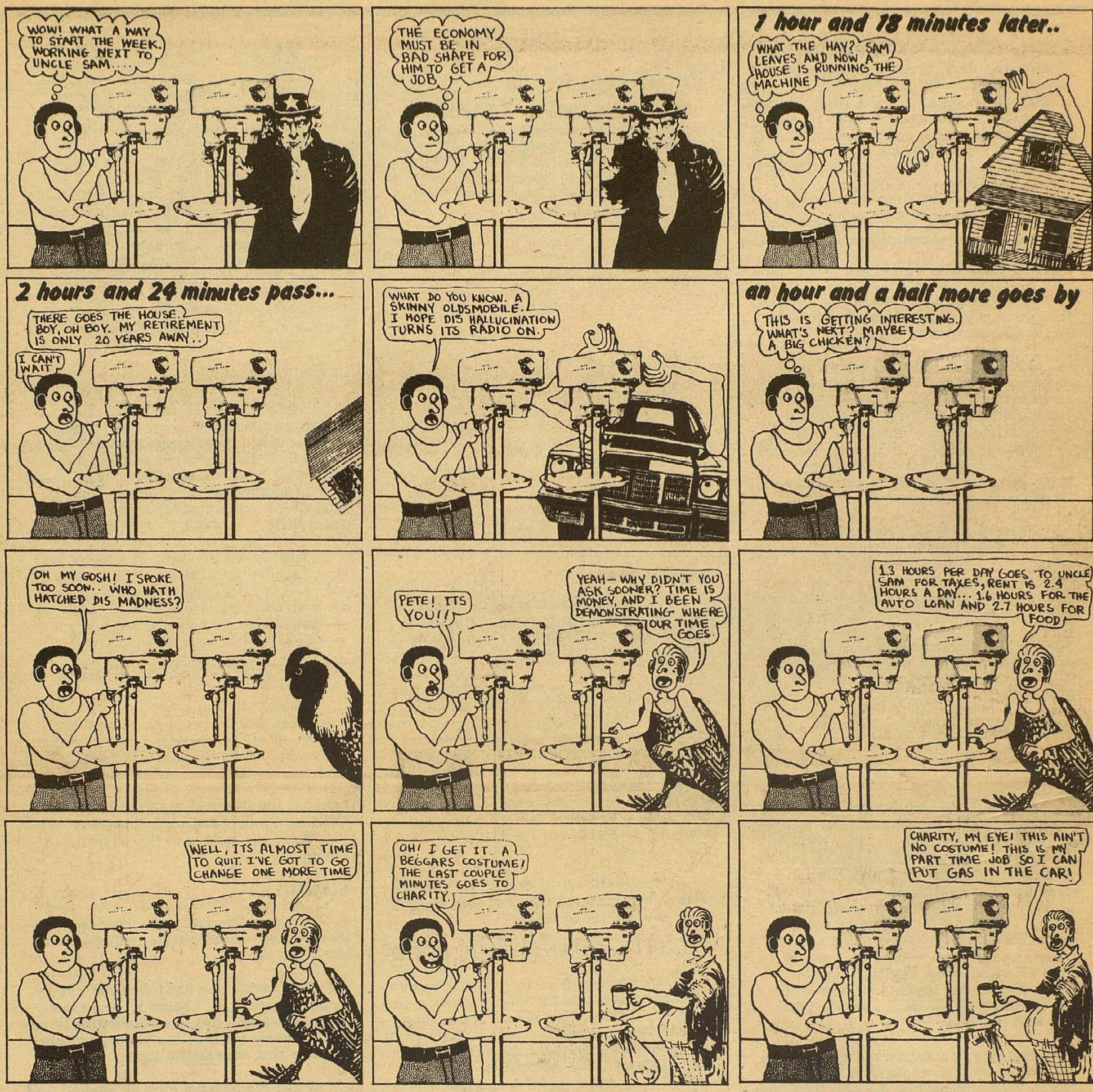
SUMMARY

The John Howard Association is both shocked and alarmed at the findings of this survey.

The Association has found the Illinois Youth Center at St. Charles to be an ineffective place in terms of rehabilitating juveniles. To many youth it is a violent and brutal place that criminalizes them.

While the physical plant is obsolete and a serious impediment, it must be pointed out that constructive and humane programs can be carried out despite the adverse physical surroundings. Apparently, the Department of Corrections has not yet realized that high fences, barbed wire, more custodial staff and security patrols do not prevent youth from running away. In fact, these "security measures" present even greater challenges to be overcome by youth who are brutalized, subjected to homosexual assaults and placed in an institution generally bankrupt of opportunities to receive help with the problems they have.

On the basis of the interviews conducted of both children and staff and of the many on-site visits made, the John Howard Association concludes that the Illinois Youth Center at St. Charles contributes little, if anything, toward the rehabilitation of juveniles. The character and atmosphere of the institution can best be described in the words of one of the more aggressive youth interviewed when he said, "This is a dangerous place and nowhere for kids to be."


WOW! WHAT A WAY TO START THE WEEK. WORKING NEXT TO UNCLE SAM....
THE ECONOMY MUST BE IN BAD SHAPE FOR HIM TO GET A JOB.
1 hour and 18 minutes later..
WHAT THE HAY? SAM LEAVES AND NOW A HOUSE IS RUNNING THE MACHINE
2 hours and 24 minutes pass...
THERE GOES THE HOUSE. BOY, OH BOY. MY RETIREMENT IS ONLY 20 YEARS AWAY..
I CAN'T WAIT
WHAT DO YOU KNOW. A SKINNY OLDSMOBILE. I HOPE DIS HALLUCINATION TURNS ITS RADIO ON.
an hour and a half more goes by
THIS IS GETTING INTERESTING. WHAT'S NEXT? MAYBE A BIG CHICKEN?
OH MY GOSH! I SPOKE TOO SOON.. WHO HATH HATCHED DIS MADNESS?
PETE! ITS YOU!!
YEAH—WHY DIDN'T YOU ASK SOONER? TIME IS MONEY, AND I BEEN DEMONSTRATING WHERE OUR TIME GOES
1.3 HOURS PER DAY GOES TO UNCLE SAM FOR TAXES, RENT IS 2.4 HOURS A DAY... 1.6 HOURS FOR THE AUTO LOAN AND 2.7 HOURS FOR FOOD
WELL, ITS ALMOST TIME TO QUIT. I'VE GOT TO GO CHANGE ONE MORE TIME
OH! I GET IT. A BEGGARS COSTUME! THE LAST COUPLE MINUTES GOES TO CHARITY.
CHARITY, MY EYE! THIS AIN'T NO COSTUME! THIS IS MY PART TIME JOB SO I CAN PUT GAS IN THE CAR!

Rising Up Angry Office

The Rising Up Angry office and Right On Books are located at 1215 W. Belmont, Chicago. We are open every day except Sunday, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. and on Mondays and Wednesdays til 9 p.m.

Telephone: (312) 472-1791

Free Health Care

The Fritzi Englestein People's Free Health Center is a Rising Up Angry Program. The clinic provides free medical care to people living in the Lakeview and Lincoln Park Communities. When patients cannot be treated at the clinic, we send patient advocates with them to other medical institutions to make sure they get good care.

For information, call 472-1791 from 1 to 6 p.m. everyday.

Legal Clinics

The Rising Up Angry Legal Program deals with criminal cases, housing, welfare, civil cases, divorce, military, consumer fraud, labor law, or just hassles of any kind with the law. Our lawyers are inexpensive and sometimes free. No one is turned away for lack of money.

There are 3 legal clinics in Chicago:
South Side: Call 472-1791 for information
North Side: 1215 W. Belmont
7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday Nights
Bethel United Methodist Church
4256 N. Ridgeway
7 p.m. to 9.p.m. Monday Nights

Call 472-1791 for more information.